영어교과서 정보 도해집
(1중학교, 중학교)

외국문도서출판사

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Contents

머 리 말

위대한 령도자 **김정일**동지께서는 다음과 같이 지적하시였다.

《외국어기초를 튼튼히 쌓기 위하여서는 강의에서 배우는 내용을 빠짐없이 통달하고 소화하여 자기의것으로 만들어야 합니다. 그러자면 외국어 교과서를 가지고 자체학습을 잘하여야 합니다.》(《친애하는 **김정일**동지의 말씀 발취집》 어문학, 467 페지)

위대한 령도자 **김정일**동지의 유훈을 높이 받들고 학생들이 중학교기간에 영어교과서를 정통하여 한가지이상의 외국어를 소유하도록 하기 위한데 도움을 주기 위하여 이 책을 편찬하였다.

이 책은 영어교과서에서 나오는 년대와 수자, 사실과 사건 등 주요 정보(자료)들을 간단히 도식화하여 동물세계, 발명과 발견, 력사와 지리 등 교과서내용을 종합체계화함으로써 짧은 기간에 교과서 배경지식을 정통하도록 하는데 중점을 두었다.

책의 형식과 내용에서 독자들이 좋은 의견을 보내주기 바란다.

1. Animal facts (동물세계)

№	Animal	Place		Food	Information		Source
1	**Tiger**	Asia		Meat	· Climb, jump 5 metres, swim, run very fast · 2 – 4 cubs or babies · Live 15 – 20 years	Can't fly. Baby: can't see	1년 교과서 123 2년 51
2	**Penguin**	Antarctica		Big fishes	· Swim · 18 types of penguins · Baby: can't swim	Can't fly, run very fast, jump	1년 121 146,158
3	**Tortoise**	Warm countries	Can live in cold countries	Plant	· Big tortoise – walk at 5 km/h, · Live for 150 years · Small tortoise – live for 50 – 60 years · When it is cold, it sleeps for 20 – 24 weeks	Can't fly and climb.	1년 140
4	**Toucan**	S. America			Fly	Can't run, climb	1년 121
5	**(black) bear**	N. America			· Climb · Black · Very big	Baby: Can't see for 2 weeks	1년 124
6	**Zebra**	Africa			Run very fast.	Can't climb	1년 124
7	**Kangaroo**	Australia			· Jump 9 metres · Jump very fast – 30 km/h · 50 types	Can't walk, climb.	1년 122
	Baby kangaroo	〃			· See when they are 9 weeks old · Jump when they are 8 months old	· Can't run, walk, see, jump · 3cm long	1년 122 2년 38
8	**Elephant**	India, Africa		Fruit, leaves, grass	· Sleep for 4 hours every day · Lifespan 60 years Very big	Can't fly	1년 128

					· Walk on 2 legs, run on 4 legs		
10	**Koala bear**	Australia	Tree		· Adult – 0.5 m tall · Baby – 2cm tall		

№	Animal	Place		Food	Information		Source
11	**Panda bear**	China			・Adult – 130 kg, black and white ・Baby – 1.5 kg, Very big	Babies are not very big.	1 년 131
12	**Polar bear**	The Arctic		Seal, fishes	・Swim very well ・Adult – very strong, very white	〃	1 년 131
13	**Ostrich**	Africa and Australia			・Run very fast – 60 kms/h ・Birds, black and white ・A female sits on 10 to 20 eggs ・Nest: not in a tree, in the ground	Can't fly.	1 년 137
14	**Flamingo**	Many countries	Near salt water	Fish	・Fly ・Pink, has two long legs. ・Nest: near water, on the ground ・A Female sits on 2 eggs.		1 년 137 1 년 146 2 년 40
15	**Whale**		Sea	Fish, penguin	black and white Very big	no fish	1 년 148
16	**Snake**			Frogs, small animal			1 년 148
17	**Fox**	Europe, Asia, N. America	Forest	Small animals (cock)	very cunning	not very beautiful	1 년 146
18	**Frog**			Butterflies and insects,			1 년 146
19	**Seal**			Small fish and sea plants			1 년 147
20	**Butterfly**		Forests	Flower	・Fly ・Puts an egg on a plant.		1 년 147
	Birdwing butterfly	India, Sri Lanka and Australia	Forests	Flower	・Very beautiful ・Black and white ・Very big – 25cm across	Female isn't beautiful.	1 년 147
	Caterpillar			Plant	・Comes from an egg. ・Changes into a butterfly.		

№	Animal	Place		Food	Information		Source
21	**Dolphin**	The Atlantic	In different parts of the world	12 kilos of fish every day	· Jump 8 m for a fish · Talk to other dolphins · Lifespan 50 years · Sleep at night 5 hours.	no fish	1 년 163
22	**Shark**		In all parts of the world	Meat	There are 250 different sharks.		1 년 166
	White shark		〃	Fish, small sharks, seals	· Swim very fast-65km/h · Very big-6 m long	It isn't very nice	1 년 166
23	**remora**		On a shark	Food from the shark	· Swim with the shark · only 45 cm long		1 년 166
24	**Crocodile**	Comes from the river Nile in Egypt.		Frogs and fish	· Like to be in the sun · Sleep in rivers at night · A big crocodile eats big animals(zebra & monkey).		1 년 168
25	**Cat**			Mice, bird, meat, fish	· Sleep for 13 hours every day · Lifespan 15 years		2 년 38
26	**rabbit**			grass			1 년 152
27	**Deer**			grass			1 년 152
28	**Leopard**			deer			1 년 152
29	**Lion**	Africa		meat	· Run very fast · Lifespan 20 years · 11 hours-sleep		2 년 38
30	**cock**			worm			1 년 152
31	**wolf**			meat			1 년 153
32	**parrot**	South America			"talk"		1 년 162 2 년 36

№	Animal	Place		Food	Information	Source
33	**Mammals**				· Give milk to babies. · Warm blood · Kangaroo, elephant, whale, monkey, cow, sheep, lion, horse, dolphin, tiger, bat, rhinoceroses, cat	2 년 42
34	**Reptiles**				· Snake, crocodile, tortoise · Cold blood · Lay eggs, skin is thick	2 년 36-38
35	**Insects**			Bees,flies,mosquitoes	· Six legs, wings, can fly · Bees, flies, mosquitoes	〃
36	**Fish**		Water		Cold blood	〃
37	**Giraffes**			Leaves	· Lifespan 20 years · Sleep 4 hours at night	〃
38	**Cows**			Grass	· Lifespan 20 years · Sleep 6 hours at night	〃
39	**Horses**			Grass	· Lifespan 25 years · Sleep 5 hours at night	〃
40	**Bats**			Insects, Fruit	· Lifespan 5 years · Sleep 19 hours a day	〃

№	Animal	Place		Food	Information	Source
41	**A humming birds**	North and South America	Mexico and Brazil	Nectar from plants, small insects	· Stay in the same place in the air for a long time · Move wings very fast	2 년 51
42	**Hippopotamus**	Africa		Grass	In rivers	영어교수 참고서 2 학년
43	**tarantula**		In most continents of the world		In deserts and jungle	
44	**Praying mantids**		Many parts of the world, South America, Africa	Small insects, spiders, small frogs, birds	Different colours, flower mantises – like flowers	〃
45	**brontosaurus**		65 million years ago disappeared		Many of then lay eggs in nest Some dinosaurs { 2 legs or 4 legs / 30 m long / 30 t weight The big ones move 8 km – per hour	2 년 59
	tyrannosaurus					2 년 173

№	Animal	Place		Food	Information		Source
46	**Compsognathus**	All parts of the world, reptile, laid eggs and cold blood		Meat	· Two legs, long and thin tail a lot of teeth · Move very fast.	Very small 50cm long	3 년 38–39
47	**Apatosaurus**			Leaves, No meat	· Long and heavy body, thick and heavy legs · Small head · Four legs · Live near water. · Move very slowly.	Very big 25 m long	〃
48	**stegosaurus**			Meat	· Two legs or four legs, short legs at the front, Long legs at the back · Triangular plates along its back	2.5 m tall and 6 m long	〃
49	**Protoceratops**			Plant	· Four legs · Head – very big · At the back of head, it had bones	2m long, heavy	〃
50	**Seismosaurus**				Heavier than nine African elephants	Over 35 m long	3 년 45
51	**Tyrannosaurus Rex**			Smaller dinosaurus	· The biggest one · Teeth – very sharp · Legs – very big	15 m long Head – 1.2 m long	〃

№	Animal	Place	Food	Information		Source
52	**Okapi**	High up the mountains		· Feet and tongue were not same as a zebra's. · Same as giraffe's		3 년 179
53	**The disappearing tiger**			South china – 30 tigers remain In India – about 3 000 living here about 400 remain in Russia		4 년 175

2. The History of Invention (발명의 력사)

1) Key Inventions (주요발명)

№	Invention	Year	Inventor	Extra information	Source
1	The pipha-shaped dagger	3 000 BC			3 년 59
2	The first Olympic Games	500 BC			〃
3	The first metal type	12th century			〃
4	The first printing press	1 450			“
5	Chomsongdae (Star Observation Tower)	7th Century		It is believed to be the oldest astronomical observatory in the world	〃
6	Vinalon	1939	Ri Sung Gi	Vinalon from polyvinyl alcohol for the first time in the world	6 년 68
7	New high – yielding varieties silkworms		Kye Ung Sang	Mulberry silkworms, tussah silkworms, castor silkworms	6 년 68
8	X-ray	1901	William Roentgen	A German scientist First Nobel Prize	〃
9	Genes can make sudden changes in heredity		Barbara McClintock	Nobel Prize	〃
10	Laws of gravity		Isaac Newton		6 년 69
11	The principle of relativity	1905 1916	Albert Einstein	Nobel Prize – 1921	〃
12	The sewing machine		Elias Howe		〃

2) A Short History of TV (TV 의 간단한 력사)

№	Invention	Year	Inventor	Extra information	Source
1	Demonstrated the first electronic TV system.	1929	Vladimir Zworykin		5 년 29
2	Transmitted the first TV programmes.	1936	The BBC in England	Using the electronic system	〃
3	Stopped all developments in TV.	1939 – 1945		World War II	〃
4	Began transmissions again.	1946	A TV Company		〃
5	Colour TV began	1954	In one country		〃
6	Launched the first TV satellite 1962.	1962	A Company		〃
7	Transmitted the first colour TV pictures.	1964		By a satellite	〃
8	A man on the moon – live on TV.	1969		Millions of people saw	〃
9	Appeared the first LCD TV.	1984		Liquid crystal display	〃
10	Watched “World Cup” football matches.	1985		1.5 billion people all over the world	〃
11	Arrived High-Definition TV(HDTV).	1992		Producing very sharp pictures and excellent sound	〃

3) Landmarks in Computer History (콤퓨터력사에서 획기적인 발전)

№	Invention	Year	Inventor	Extra information	Source
1	Developed the principles of electronic computer.	1883	Charles Babbage in England		5 년 95
2	Produced ENIAC, the first electronic computer.	1946		· 30 t – weight · 5.5 m – high · 24 m – long	〃
3	Computers were in use worldwide.	1953		Approximately 100 computers	〃
4	Made electronic machines much smaller.	1960		By using transistors and integrated circuits	〃
5	ARPA net was the beginning of the Internet.	1969		The Internet allows messages from one computer to another.	〃
6	Produced the Apple II.	1977	The Apple computer company	Many people bought their first computer	5 년 96
7	Produced the personal computer.	1981	IBM	IBM “clones” made computers much cheaper.	〃
8	Produced the Macintosh computer.	1984	Apple company	With an easy-to-use graphic interface	〃
9	Developed WWW.	1990		WWW allows computers to communicate with each other, exchange graphics and sound as well as text.	〃
10	CD-ROMs first appeared.	1991			〃
11	The Internet became available to anybody.	1993		Who had a computer, a modem and a telephone	〃

3. Discovery (발견)

№	Discovery	Year	Place	People	Information	Source
1	A scroll		A village near the Dead Sea	Some boys	Very old pieces of paper with strange writing on them.	3 년 73
2	The first ships to go all around the world			Magellan (Spain)	He called the ocean the ‘Pacific’.	4 년 13
3	Arrived in Australia	1642		Abel Tasman	About 300 000 aboriginal people were already living there.	〃
4	〃	1770		James Cook	He declared that the eastern half of Australia was British.	〃
5	The first person to reach the South Pole	1911. 12		Amundsen (Norway)		〃 16
6	The first person to start trip to South Pole	1911. 11		Robert Falcon Scott (England)	He reached the South Pole 35 days later than Amundsen.	〃
7	Discovered the American continent.	1492		Columbus	Arrived in the Caribbean. He thought he had landed in the East Indies in Asia.	4 년 89
8	English across the Atlantic	1620		British	The British took their language with them to North America.	5 년 110

1) **Discover South Africa** (남아프리카 발견)

Year	Place	People	Information	Source
2 000 years ago	South Africa	People from other parts of Africa	· Arrived in South Africa	5 년 34
1652	〃	Dutch people	· Arrived in South Africa. · Imported slaves from Asia.	〃
	〃	France, Germany, Britain	· They fought the African people. · The region became part of the British Empire.	〃
1931	〃		· Became an independent country under white control	〃
1948	〃		South African government introduced apartheid.	〃
1962	〃	Black people	Opposed apartheid, Nelson Mandela was arrested.	〃
1994	〃	Mandela's party	Won in election, Mandela became the first black president.	〃
	〃		Diamond and gold mining is the single most important economic activity. It produces nearly a quarter of total value of goods and service.	영어교수 참고서 5 학년 24

2) Discover India (인디아 발견)

Year	Place	People	Information	Source
For 200 years	India		India was controlled by the British	5 년 70
1947			Became independent country.	〃
	India		· Indians now live 25 years longer on average · Industrial production is six times bigger than in 1947 · India is a country of many contrasts · Hindi, English and 14 other languages are the official languages · Main foods – rice, wheat, pulses	〃

3) Discover the West Indies (서인디아제도 발견)

№	**Discovery**	**Year**	**Place**	**People**	**Information**	**Source**
1	Barbados	1500		The Arawak Indian	They were the first inhabitants and were driven out by the Carib Indians.	5 년 145
		1627	The West Indies	The British	Took the island.	〃
		Until 1966			It remained a colony.	
					• About 80% of the people are descendants of the slaves by the British. • Very popular tourist island • Produce sugar cane	
					• Chemical and clothes industries. • Population – 250 000	
2	Jamaica	1494		The Arawak Indians	They were the first people to live in Jamaica. About 90% of the people have African ancestors.	5 년 145
		1670			Britain took control of island.	
		Until 1962			It remained a British colony.	
					· More than 850 000 tourists visit it every year. · Bauxite, aluminium , bananas, sugar	
			The West Indies		Population: Total: 36 million English-speaking countries: approx. 6 million Area: 600 372 square km Largest island: Cuba (Spanish-speaking) (Jamaica, Haiti, Dominican republic, Puertorico, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago)	

4) Discover Ireland (아일랜드 발견)

Year	Place	People	Information	Source
16th Century		English rulers	Tried to conquer Ireland. Religion – 95% Catholic English rulers – Protestant They took away the Catholics' land and gave it to Protestant Scottish and English farmers.	6 년 36
1921			They gave independence to the south of Ireland	
	Northern Ireland		Part of the United Kingdom	
	Southern Ireland		The republic of Ireland	
1840			The main crop, potatoes was affected by disease. 750 000 people died of hunger.	
1851			Population – 6.6 million Many people wark on the land	
Today			Population – 3 470 000 Area – 70 284 sq km Languages: English and Irish	
Since indepen-dence			Ireland has revived its own culture of music, language (Irish, a form of Gaelic), literature and singing. Different areas have different styles of old Irish songs which are sung without instruments. Other kinds of Irish music use many different instruments such as the harp, the "fiddle" (violin), whistles and Irish ('uileann') bagpipes.	6 년 37

5) Discover New Zealand (뉴질랜드 발견)

Year	Place	People	Information	Source
1 000 years ago		The Maoris	Came to New Zealand.	6 년 73-74
200 years ago		'Pakeha'	Arrived in New Zealand from Europe.	〃
			Population – 3 600 000, 85% of New Zealanders are 'Pakeha' (White man) 10 percent are Maoris. Size – Two main islands – North Island and South Island: Together they are 1 600km long. Climate – mild climate. Rain falls all year. Coldest month: July Language: English and Maori Location – South of the Equator Nearest neighbour. Australia; 1 800km away Capital: Wellington	

6) The History of Native Americans (아메리카 원주민들의 력사)

Year	Place	People	Information	Source
40 000 years ago		Native American	Came to America over a 'land bridge' from Asia.	4 년 121
1492		Columbus	Arrived in Caribbean.	89
1600		(32million 13%)	· People arrived from Europe. · English ancestors from over 300 years ago.	121
1820-1860	USA	German (58million 23%) Irish (39million 15%)	· Came from Germany. · Came from Ireland.	122
1860-1920	USA	Many people	Came from Russia, Poland, Greece, Turkey and Italy.	122
Until 1865			Slavery existed in America for hundreds of years.	122
			· The native Americans cultivated potatoes, beans, maize, tomatoes, pineapples, cacao and many more. · They lived in small groups of about 20-50 people by hunting and collecting food · The Europeans took land away from the native Americans	89~90
1830			· The US Government forced the Native Americans to move even further west into 'reservations'	90
Today	USA	Hispanic (25million 9%)	Came from Cuba, Mexico and Puerto Rico	4 년 121
	USA	Asian People (7.5 million 3%)	Came from Asian countries.	〃
	USA	Black Americans (30million 12%)	They are descendants of slaves.	〃

4. The History of Korea (조선의 력사)

№	Event	Year	Place	People	Information	Source
1	Joson (Kojoson)	In early 3 000 BC		Tangun	It was founded.	3 년 77
	Koguryo	In 277 BC		Ko Ju Mong	It was Korea’s first feudal Kingdom	〃
	Koryo	In 918		Wanggon	He established a new dynasty	〃
	The Korean script Hunminjongum	In 1444		King Sejong	It means ‘the righteous voice for teaching people’	〃
	The turtle ship (ironclad battleship)	In 1592		Admiral RiSunSin	The first of its kind in the world and gained the fame in the Imjin Patriotic War	3 년 78
	“General Sherman”	In 1866		Pyongyang People	It invaded into the Taedong River and was set on fire	〃
	“Ulsa Treaty”	In 1905		Japanese imperialists	Forced the Korean feudal government to sign the treaty.	〃
	Occupation of Korea	In 1910		〃	Occupied Korea and made her its complete colony	〃
2		April 15, Juche 1 (1912)	Man-gyongdae		The great leader Generalissimo **Kim Il Sung** was born.	〃
		October 17, Juche 15 (1926)			The Down-with-Imperialism Union formed .	〃
		April 25, Juche 21 (1932)			The Korean People’s Revolutionary Army founded.	
		August 15, Juche 34 (1945)			The country liberated	〃
		October 10, Juche 34 (1945)			The Workers’ Party of Korea founded.	〃

№	Event	Year	Place	People	Information	Source
		On April 6, Juche 82(1993)			10-point program of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification o the country setted forth.	4 년 120
		On June 15, Juche 89(2000)			The North-South Joint Declaration was announced	〃
	3 charters for national reunification				· 3 principles of national reunification · 10-point program of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country · The proposal for founding the DCRK	〃
					The June 15 North-south Joint Declaration set forth under the idea of "By our Nation Itself."	〃

5. Living History (생활력사)

№	Year	Food	Clothes	House	Culture	Extra Information	Source
1	15 000 -30 000 years ago	• Hunted mammoths tigers and bears • Eat soft meat(heart and brains) first • Cooked the body of animal on a fire. • Fruit and nuts	Animal's skins		• Cave paintings • Music with bones from animals • Used the pipes to tell about dangerous animals	• Used stone to make tools • Wild animals near the caves-lions, tiger, bears and elephants • No doctors and no hospitals	2 년 149 159
2	Life in Egypt 4 000 years ago	Bread, corn		very big buildings, pyramids	Had old paper called papyrus.	• Bought stone for jewellery from other countries by boats. • Sell food and wine. • Had lots of wars.	3 년 64, 65
3	Life in a village 4 000 years ago	Cooked meat, made cheese and butter from milk	Wool clothes and leather boots	Long houses with small trees and grass	The children didn't go to school	• The cows worked with farmers. • They didn't have horses, cats or chickens. • They didn't stay in one place • They bought things-pots, crops and metal.	3 년 68

6. Geography (지리)

1) The Continents (대륙들)

№	Name of Country	Continent	Language	Source
1	Korea	Asia	Korean	1 년 100
2	China	〃	Chinese	〃
3	Japan	〃	Japanese	〃
4	Russia	Europe	Russian	〃
5	Italy	〃	Italian	〃
6	England	〃	English	〃
7	France	〃	French	〃
8	Poland	〃	Polish	〃
9	Spain	〃	Spanish	〃
10	Turkey	Asia	Turkish	〃
11	Iraq	〃	Arabic	〃
12	Greece	Europe	Greek	〃
※ 200 million years ago seven continents were all part of one continent called ‘Pangaea’.				2 년 114

2) The Planets (행성들)

№	Kind	Size and Distance	Information	Source
1	Mercury	The smallest	The nearest to the sun	2 년 90
2	Earth	Earth to moon 382000 km Earth to sun 150000000 km	• It goes round the sun in 365 ¼ days (one year) • 75% of the Earth is water.	90, 91
3	Moon	Our nearest neighbour	• Gravity on the moon is six times weaker than on Earth. • No air and during the day, it is very hot but at night it is very cold. • Nothing can live on the moon. • The moon makes the tides – the changes in the level of the sea. 'High tide'(When the sea is very near to the land) and 'low tide'(When the sea is far away from the land.)	92
4	Eclipse of the sun		If the moon goes between the earth and the sun, we have an eclipse of the sun.	99
5	Eclipse of the moon		If the Earth goes between the moon and sun, we have an eclipse of the moon.	99
6			· Eight planets in our solar system(Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune) On August 31st, Juche 87(1998), the DPRK's first artificial earth satellite Kwangmyongsong 1 was launched.	90

3) Weather (날씨)

№	Places	When	Temperature	Information	Source
1	In our country	November – February	It is cold all the time	・Sometimes it snows. ・It is also wet and windy.	1 년 172
		June – August	It is usually warm.	In July and August it is very hot and sometimes it rains.	〃
2	In the South of England	January – February	Very cold	The nights are very long and the days are short. Sometimes they have snow, but not very often.	2 년 124
		In March	The temperature rises.	The evenings become lighter.	〃
		In April		They almost always have very strong winds.	〃
		May – August	The maximum is normally 25℃, but usually it's about 18 - 20℃.	It often rains a lot in the summer.	〃
		September		It is sometimes very nice.	〃
		October		It becomes colder.	〃
		November-December Winter	Very cold about 5-10℃	・They are usually windy. ・Very short days	〃
3	At the North and South poles	Summer		・Very long days. ・Sun at midnight. ・The sun goes down and then rises again.	2 년 127
	In Norway	One week in June		・Hours of sunlight – 20 – 20.5. ・rain / snow in mm – 0 Wind (kph) – 5 – 8	〃 128
		One week in December		・Hours of sunlight – 3 – 4 ・Rain/Snow in mm – Mon – 150, Fri – 30 ・Wind (kph) 15 - 45	〃

№	Kind	Information	Source
			3 년 31 Source 3 년 37
4	Rain	• The sun shines on the water. • The water becomes vapour • It is very cold in the sky. The water vapour becomes clouds. • The cold cloud meets a warm cloud. • The warm cloud becomes water again. It rains.	2 년 120
5	Wind	• The sun shines on the ground. • The ground becomes warm. • The air near the ground becomes warm. • The air rises. • Cold air comes to take its place. • The wind blows.	〃 121
6	Lightning	• Water vapour rises in the air. • Inside the cloud, the water vapour becomes colder. It becomes ice. • The ice is heavy so it falls. • More water vapour is rising inside the cloud but the ice is falling. When they meet, they make static electricity. • The static electricity jumps to the ground and makes lightning. The lightning warms the air. The air expands very fast and makes a bang!	〃 122
7	Hurricane	• The sun warms the sea. • Water vapour rises into the air. • Cold air comes down and goes round and round in a spiral. • Hurricanes can move very fast. • They are very dangerous, pulling up trees and destroying houses and towns.	3 년 96
8	The Seasons	• The Earth turns around in 23 hours 56 minutes and 4 seconds. This makes our day. • The Earth also goes around the sun in 365 ¼ days. This makes our year. • Because the Earth has an angle of 23°, it gets a lot of heat from the sun. This is the part nearest to the sun. When it is summer in the north, it is winter in the south. • The countries near the Equator have the same weather all the time. • In the winter, the places in the north and south get very little sun. It is night time almost all the time. In the summer, they get light all the time. They get the Midnight Sun!	2 년 133 2 년 134

9	The rainforests	• Rainforests cover six percent of the Earth's surface(in South America, Africa and south east Asia) • About 75%of all the types of animals come from rainforests.(beautiful birds, insects and reptiles) • Thousands of different plants- and lots of tall trees. • The trees and other plants help to make the air that we breathe. • They help to control the weather. • Wood, rubber, fruits and many of our medicines. • There is nothing in Java where they had a large rainforest. Some of animals went to other parts of Java but many of them disappeared . people chopped down the trees and planted rubber trees. • The rainforests are in danger in many other parts of the world.	3 년 31
10	Secrets from the trees	• Trees give us information about the past. • Bristlecone pines in California are over 4 000 years old. This means that they have over 4 000 rings. • When the climate is dry or very cold, their rings are much thicker. • We can see how our climate is changing today.	3 년 37

4) Disaster from the Climate (기후로부터 생기는 재해)

<table>
<tr><th>№</th><th>Places</th><th>Year</th><th>Information</th><th>Source</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Netherlands</td><td>January 1995</td><td>• It rained for more than 2 weeks.
• Thousands of people left homes.</td><td>3 년
92 - 93</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Florida</td><td>1992</td><td>• “Hurricane Andrew” hit Florida
• It killed 15 people and destroyed thousands and thousands of buildings.
• More than 50 000 people had nowhere to live.</td><td>〃</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">3</td><td>Sahel in west Africa</td><td>1968 – 1974</td><td>• The wind changed direction
• No rain for six years.
• Hundreds of thousands of people and nearly half of animals in the area died.
• People had to walk many kilometers to find water.</td><td>〃</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tuareg People in the Sahara Desert</td><td></td><td>• 55℃ at midday
• For many years, they moved from place to place
• Now the climate is changing.
• Stay in a village all the time.
• They look after the goats and grow fruit and vegetables.
• The elephants break the walls and eat the bananas and pineapples that the Tuaregs grow.</td><td>3 년
113</td></tr>
</table>

5) Volcanoes (화산들)

№	Places	Year	Information	Source
1	Pacific Ocean, Japan, Mexico, Italy, Turkey and other countries		What is a volcano? • Under the ground, there are hot gases and liquid rock. • Sometimes gases and rock explode out of the ground. • The liquid rock is called lava. • Lava comes out, it makes a hill. • About 500 active volcanoes, many of them are under the sea.	3 년 53
2	Surtsey	1963	• A volcano under the sea pushed lava up to the surface near Iceland.	54
3	Paricutin in San Juan	1943 1952	• It was over 15 metres high. • About 500 people in the town of San Juan moved to another town. • Two weeks later, the lava covered San Juan • It stopped producing lava. • It was 425 metres high.	〃
4	Vesuvius in Pompeii, Italy	On 24 August 79 AD, In 1944	• The lava and thick clouds of dust travelled for many kilometers. • Over 2 000 people died. • It is still active. • The last time it erupted.	55

6) Environment (환경)

№	Places	Year	Information	Source
1	Traffic Pollution	1952 1991	The Earth is 4 600 million years old. Modern man has lived on it for only 35 000 years. • In big cities, cars and buses have polluted the air • Bad health problems • In London, England, more than 4 000 people died because of the smog. • In London 160 people died from pollution.	4 년 38 4 년 58 4 년 59
2	Factory Pollution		• Factories have polluted the land and the water. • Acid rain – It comes from sulphur in coal and oil. When they burn, they make sulphur dioxide (SO_2). This mixes with water in the air and becomes sulphuric acid(H_2SO_4). • In Sweden, 70% of the sulphur in the air comes from other countries, including Britain.	38 46
3	The Ozone layer		• Ozone (O_3) stops ultraviolet radiation from the sun. • Many aerosol sprays and factories destroy ozone and made a big hole. • The ultraviolet radiation can cause cancer.	38 〃
4	More carbon dioxide		• Carbon dioxide (CO_2) comes from burning oil, coal and wood. • This has formed a ‘blanket’ around the Earth. • The heat from the sun cannot escape and so temperature is rising(the ‘greenhouse effect’). • The level of the sea is rising and the climate is changing.	39
5	Fewer trees		• Cut down millions and millions of trees. • Many types of animals and plants are now disappearing. • Trees help to produce oxygen and control the climate.	39
6	Rubbish		• A typical family in some countries throws away more than 1 tonne of rubbish. • Recycling the Sunday newspaper will save 75 000 trees every week.	52
7	Non-biodeg-radable materials		• Plastic, metals and chemicals will not disappear for hundreds of years. • A lot of unnecessary things, such as packaging • All of this pollutes the air, the land and the	〃

			water	
			•	39
8	Transport		• Cannot drive cars on certain days. • Use electric cars and buses. • Using bicycles and buses. • Chicken manure to power car • Electric cars work well but they are slow and cannot run for very long. • The Maglev train uses magnets. It is very quiet, very fast and clean but it is too expensive to use a lot. • The water train uses water to push a train down a hill and pull another train up the hill.	45
9	Alternative energy		• Small hydroelectric power station • Wind generators use the wind • Solar cells make electricity from the sun • Wave generators use the movement of the sea. • Make electricity from rubbish • Use biogas for cooking.	44 - 45 46

7) The World's Water (세계의 물)

№	Problems	Places	Information	Source
1			• 97% of the world's water is salt water, in the sea. • Only 3% of the world's water is fresh water. • 70% of the world's fresh water is ice and 25% is underground. Only 5% of fresh water is available in lakes and river. • In desert areas, people use only 5 litres a day	6 년 23～26
2	The West Sea Barrage	Across 8kilometres-wide estuary of the Taedong River	• It was completed in five years. • The problem of irrigational, industrial and drinking water was fully solved. • It can also control flood. • Made it possible for big ships to pass through. • We can cross it by train, bus or car over the barrage.	3 년 137-138

7. The World's Population (세계인구)

№	Problems	Places	Information	Source
1	Population growth, overcrowding in cities	In Asia	• Traditionally, most people have lived in the countryside. Within the next 25 years more than 65% will live in cities.	6 년 10
2	Population doubling every 24 years, larger families.	In Africa	Reason: Better medical services have increased life expectancy. • The size of the family is connected with the standard of women's education.	〃
3	Population getting older, lonelier and poorer	In Europe	Reason: Birth rate is very low, people live longer By 2050 around 25% of the population of some European countries will be over 60 years old.	〃

8. Exploration and Mystery (탐험과 수수께끼)

№	Exploration	Year	Places	People	Information	Source
1	Mt Paektu	June 5th −14th Juche 45 (1956)			The great leader Marshal **Kim Jong Il** visited Mt. Paektu area, a revolutionary battle site leading a visiting team of Pyongyang Middle School No. 1.	4 년 11
2	The Franklin Expedition	May 19th, In 1845	England	134 men	They wanted to find a way by sea from Europe to China via Alaska.	4 년 6
		In July 1845	Baffin Bay		They arrived Baffin Bay	〃
		On July 26th, 1845	〃		Some sailors saw Franklin's ships.	〃
		In August 1850	Devon Island		Some sailors found the first signs of the Franklin Expedition.	〃
		In July 1857		Jane Franklin	She sent an expedition to the Arctic.	10
		1858	On an island in Baffin Bay		They discovered one of Franklin's sailors.	10
		In 1984	Baffin Bay	A team of scientists	He found that three men died from lead poisoning. Lead also affects the brain.	23

№	Mystery	Year	Places	Information	Source
3	The Bermuda Triangle	Some Years ago	In the Atlantic Ocean	•Many aeroplanes and ships disappeared and sank. •They say that the area has a special and magical force.	4 년 18
4	In the air	In 1937	In America	•The airship 'Hindenburg' exploded into flames arriving at the airport. •36 people died.	19
5	At sea	In 1872	In Atlantic	•Nobody on the ship 'Marie Celeste' •Everything else on the ship was completely normal. •No any signs of a fight or illness.	19
6	In the wheat fields	Some years ago	Wiltshire England	•It was an enormous circle, over 20 metres in diameter. •White Jelly in the centre of one circle •They found a pilot dead near some circles.	24

9. News （소식）

№	News	Year	Places	People	Information	Source
1	Fires		In Mongolia	Red Cross and Medicines sans Frontieres arrived	•Five thousand people have left their homes. •Two hundred people have been killed or injured. •One thousand square miles of forest have disappeared. •The rivers are dry.	4 년 137
2	Two climbers disappeared		Mt. Everest	Ben Chapman Jessie Martin	•They left South Col camp on Sunday. •The weather is very bad at the peak at the moment.	〃
3	New dinosaurs		In the Atlas mountains, Morocco	An interna-tional team	•The dinosaurs lived more than 90 million years ago. •Very sharp teeth which shows that it ate meat. •How the continents used to be connected and when they started to break up.	138
4	Satellites in our lives				•The information for weather forecasts •International phone calls. •Computer connections of the World Wide Web and Internet	144
5	TV satellites				•They are usually 35 880 kilometres above the equator. •It is moving around the world at 11 000 kilometres an hour. •This usually happens about every five or six days.	144
6	The BBC				•1 700: people who work for BBC news service •214: Hours of news and current affairs per week •Roughly 19 million people almost 35% of the total population - watch the BBC TV news programmes every day	154

10. The Future (미래)

№	Pro-blems	Year	Information	Source
1	Technology	By 2050	Robots will have replaced people in factories • They work 24 hours a day • Robots everywhere – in factories, school, offices, hospitals, shops and homes.	5 년 46
2	Entertain-ment	〃	TV channels will have disappeared • Instead, choose a programme from a 'menu'. • Music, films, programmes, newspapers and books will come to us by computer. Holographic Feedback TV will have arrived." • Holograms are pictures that have height, width and depth • We will be able to see, smell and touch the things that we see on TV.	47
3	The environ-ment	〃	Water will have become one of our most serious problems. • Demand for water will increase ten times between now and 2050 • Water could be the cause of war.	47
4	Transport	〃	Cars will run on new, clean fuels and they will go very fast. • The computers will control the car and drive it to destination. Space planes will take people halfway around the world in 2 hours. • Space planes will fly all over the world. • People will fly from Pyongyang to Moscow in just two hours.	47
5	Medicine	〃	Medical technology will have conquered many diseases. • We will be able to help blind and deaf people to see and hear again. Scientists will have discovered how to control genes. • The clones of animals will help us increase the pro-duction of meat and eggs.	47－48

11. Culture (문화)

1) Music (음악)

№	Kind	Title	Information	Source
1	Revolu-tionary paean	‘Star of Korea’ By the end of the 1920s	•Composed by the revolutionary poet, Kim Hyok. •It reflected the ardent desire of the people for the great leader Generalissimo **Kim Il Sung** to be the lodestar of the Korean revolution, the morning star	4 년 70
		‘Song of General **Kim Il Sung**’ In August Juche 35 (1946)	•It reflected the overjoyed with emotion for having the great leader Generalissimo **Kim Il Sung** as the legendary hero and the great sun of the nation	〃
		‘Cantata to Marshal **Kim Il Sung**’	•This song had resounded as a song of loyalty to the great leader Generalissimo **Kim Il Sung** •This song represents the immortal revolutionary achievements and virtue of the great leader.	71
		‘Song of General **Kim Jong Il**’ Some years ago	•It reflects our people’s sincere and absolute worship for the respected General and their will to look up to and follow him forever.	〃
2	The Revolu-tionary Opera	‘The Flower Girl’ In 1930	•Anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters had staged at Wujiazi	74
3	The women’s musical ensemble	‘The snow is falling.’	•By the Mansudae Art Troupe (In the 1970s)	〃
			•They performed in the name of the Pyongyang Song and Dance Troupe (In 1946) •It was renamed by the Mansudae Art Troupe(In the late 1960s).	
4	Compac t discs		•Compact discs appeared (In 1983). •Many record companies produced all their old recordings again. •New technology is big business in some countries	76

2) Film (영화)

№	Kind	Information	Source
1	Type of films	•Revolutionary film – 'Star of Korea' Part 6. 'Burning Spring' •TV serial 'A New Spring in Sokgaeul' •Science film 'Electronic Library' •Cartoon 'A Squirrel and A Hedgehog' •Feature film – the multi-part feature film 'The Nation and Destiny' (Workers)	4 년 79
2	The film-makers	① A Producer – contacts a writer ② The writer – writes a script ③ The director – plans how they can make the film. • The director chooses the people who will help to make the film • The director decides exactly what will happen in each scene ④ The director of special effects — organizes the special effects for the film ⑤ The designers — responsible for choosing the clothes and make-up for the actors, and for deciding what the 'set' will look like. ⑥ The director of photography — in charge of directing all the camera operators. ⑦ The casting director - has the job of choosing the actors. ⑧ The actor — There are one or two main actors or actresses ('Stars') Some supporting actors and 'extras' who appear in the crowd scenes. ⑨ The editors - produce film for the director to check. They cut the film and join it together the way the director wants it.	〃 81 – 82
3	Making a cartoon	① First, they draw some pictures to show what will happen. ② Next, they draw the pictures for the background. ③ Then, on transparent celluloid, they draw the pictures that will change. ④ When they have drawn all the 'cells', they put one 'cell' on top of the background picture and take a photograph. They do this many times. ⑤ Finally, in a recording studio they add music and dialogue.	〃 85

3) Sports (체육)

№	Type	Year	Information	Source
1	Anaerobic exercises		Football and basketball • You move suddenly and quickly. • They make your muscles stronger. • They don't help your heart very much.	3 년 6
	Aerobic exercises		Swimming and running • You move all the time. • They make your heart stronger and they improve your blood circulation. How do aerobic exercises help? ① You breathe oxygen into your lungs. ② The oxygen goes into your blood and then to your heart. ③ The heart sends your blood around your body. ④ Your body takes oxygen out of your blood and puts carbon dioxide (CO_2) into it. ⑤ Your blood goes back to your heart and then to your lungs. ⑥ You breathe CO_2 out of your lungs.	
2	Sports and politics	1970, 1980	• People protested against sporting links with South Africa.	5 년 10
	Sport and violence	1964 1985	• 300 people were killed when football fans started fighting. • 38 people were killed in Belgium when football fans started fighting.	
	Sport and big business	1981 1997	• Maradona was sold. • Ronaldo was sold.	
3	The History of football	In the early 1800 1863 1904 1930 1966	• It was first played in England. • The Football Association was formed to agree a set of rules. • Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) was formed. • The first World Cup Competition was organized. (Uruguay) • It has been played every four years, except during World War II • In the eighth World Cup Competition the Italian team was defeated by our football team.	〃 13 – 14

		2006	• Our women team emerged winner of the third FIFA U-2- Women's World Championship	
	Pele	At 15 At 16 1958 1970 1974 1975 1977	• He was chosen by the football club, Santos. • He was selected for the national team. • He played in the World Cup, Brazil won the Cup, by defeating Sweden 5:2. • Brazil won the Cup again, with Pele on the team. • Pele scored more than 1 000 goals (1 281 goals in 1 363 games). • He retired. • He was paid to play for a team. • He retired again.	〃

12. Changing Views (변모되는 모습)

1) Women's lives (녀성들의 생활)

№	Contents	Year	Information	Source
1	The Korean women	Before liberation	• They had no political rights. • They got about half of men's wages for the same work.	4 년 100
		Juche 35 (1946)	• The Law on Sex Equality was published. • Many women have worked as deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and to all other levels of people's assemblies. • Many women have been awarded the title of Heroine, Professor, Doctor, People's Actress, People's Athlete or People's Teacher.	〃
2	Many woman in the world	World War I (1914 – 1918) World War II (1939 – 1945)	Working in factories • Many men went away to fight. • More and more women had to work outside the home. • They were independent and they had their own money. Education for women • In many countries, more girls started to go to school. • Women were able to get better jobs.	101 - 102
	Some Facts and Figures		In some places • On average, women earn 65% of the salary of men. • More than three times more women than men cannot read or write. • In school, girls generally do better than boys but boys generally get better jobs when they leave school. • In some countries, only 10% of the labour force is female.	〃
3	Girls and Boys		Clothes and colour When children are small • The girls often wear pink. • The boys wear blue. When they get older • The girls wear brighter colours – yellow, purple, bright green. • The boys wear brown, black, grey or dark blue.	105

			Language differences Many adults expect boys to get dirty, to be messy or to be loud when they play. • “Boy will be boys” • “Boys are like that” • “Be a big man” • “Don’t be a baby” • “What a big, strong boy!” Many adults expect girls to be quieter and more passive than boys. • “She’s as pretty as a picture” • “She’s a big help at home” • “What a nice dress!” Stories for young children In many traditional stories, the main girl character is usually. • ‘Lovely’ or ‘beautiful’ • Waiting for a ‘handsome’ prince • Seems very lonely and the other girls are often cruel or ugly. Toys for boys and toys for girls • Toys for boys – guns, train sets, sport equipment, cars and electronic games, construction toys • Toys for girls – dolls, dresses, pictures to colour, toy kitchen tools	105-106

2) Can you believe your eyes? (눈을 믿을수 있는가?)

№	Contents	Year Information	Source
1	'Perception'	We use our brain to help us understand what we see, This is called 'perception' Doing this in different way. (1) Seeing can be making mistakes Sometimes our brain misunderstands the message which comes from our eyes and we 'see' something different from what is really there. We call this an 'optical illusion'. (2) Seeing is making designs. We find it easier to make pattern between shapes which are close together. (3) Seeing is filling in the gaps. (4) Seeing is making connections. (5) Tricks of the light Mirages happen when light passes from hot air to cold air or from cold air to hot air. This bends the light and causes an object to appear much closer than it really is. People who travel in deserts often see mirages of water and trees.	4 년 110 — 111
2	Broca's area	In 1861, Dr Paul Broca found that a special part of the brain, which we now call 'Broca's area', controls the mouth and tongue when we speak. 'Broca's area' is near the front of the brain. It is on the left – in right-handed people. It is on the right – in left-handed people. • Patients, who have damaged 'Broca's area', often understand everything but have difficulty in speaking. • Scientists have found that it is possible for other parts of the brain to learn to control speech.	〃 117 118
3	The Human Brain	• The brain never sleeps. • An adult brain is about 2% of our body weight. It weights about 1 400 grams. • The brain has about 10 billion nerve cells which are called 'neurons'. • Neurons do not grow again.	〃 118

13. Other worlds (다른 세계)

Virtual Reality (가상현실)

№	Contents	Year Information	Source
1	Definition Use	Virtual reality is an artificial, three-dimensional environment, produced by a computer. • Objects seem to have height, length and width. • We can pick them up and turn them around. • We can see, hear and feel things that don't exist. Users put on a head-mounted display(HMD) and wear a special glove. Today, VR is mainly used in video games. In the future, • An operation on a virtual patient • Test machines • Showing people around houses • Tennis play ① The HMD is linked up to a computer, The computer sends and receives data to and from the HMD and the glove. ② Two tiny liquid crystal displays(LCD) show slightly different images. Our brain puts the images together to make a signal, three-dimensional image. ③ The computer also sends sounds to speakers in the HMD. ④ A 'tracker' inside the HMD fellows the movement of your head and your eyes. It sends this information back to the computer and the computer changes the images and sounds in the HMD. ⑤ If you move your hand, a special glove sends signals back to the computer and the computer changes the images and sounds the HMD. ⑥ The computer needs to change the image in the HMD at least 10 times every second.	5 년 86 - 87

14. The Way We Are (우리가 하는 방식)

1) Messages (전하는 말)

№	Types	Information	Source
1	Sign language	• The deaf people can communicate by using their hands. This is called 'signing'. • In most countries, there are two kinds of signing The first one is simply a code. Words are translated into signs in the same order as spoken language (In Britain, this is called 'Signed Exact English') • The sign language uses the shape, position and movement of the hands to make a grammar which is different from the spoken language. ('You go last night where?')	5 년 123
2	Braille	The blind people read with their fingers using Braille. • On the paper, there are patterns of raised dots which represent letters of the alphabet, numbers and punctuation marks. • They used a stylus (a special pen) on a small metal or plastic sheet.	〃 123 – 124
3	Body language	• Everyone use body language to send silent messages, but our gestures have different meanings in different parts of the world.	125

2) Personality (개성)

№	Contents	Information	Source
1	Central traits	• 'Central personality traits' affect how we behave, and how we react to people and situations. • Example of central personality traits are friendliness, neatness, competitiveness, shyness and optimism. • We are born with central traits and stay with us all our life.	5 년 133
2	Secondary traits	• Connected with the things we prefer, such as our favourite food, music, films or colours. • These can change as we get older, but very often many of them stay the same all our lives.	〃 134
3	Predicting	• If we know someone well, we get to know their central and secondary personality traits. This means that we can probably predict the kinds of things that a person might enjoy • What they could do? • How they might react in different situations? • In general, most people's behavior and attitudes are predictable unless they are in very unusual and stressful situations.	〃

15. The World We Make (우리가 만드는 세계)

1) Sleep (잠)

№	Questions	Information	Source
1	The reason why we sleep.	• One third (about 33%) of our life is spent asleep. • All creatures go to sleep at some point in 24 hours. • The people who don't sleep enough soon get ill and often die. • It seems that when we sleep our bodies are being "repaired". • A lot of natural chemicals come into our blood and these can help cure minor illnesses such as colds.	6 년 49
2	Changes while we sleep.	• The heart rate and our breathing slow down but in other stages the opposite happens. • Our body temperature drops by one or two degrees as we sleep. • Stage four is the deepest sleep. • Rapid eye movements (REM) are telling us that they are dreaming.	49 —50

2) The Creative Mind (창조정신)

№	Questions	Information	Source
1	To be creative person	• Asking lots of questions, preparing a piece of work carefully. • Taking some sensible risks • Working hard and change way of working-sometimes alone or in a group.	6 년 64
2	Six steps to help our creativity	• Get into the habit of thinking about ordinary things. • Think of a question about something. • Think of as many alternative answers as possible. • Put different answers together. • Decide which ideas you don’t like or which don’t work. • Test the ideas in practice.	〃

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